

IN THE CLAIMS:

The claims are amended as follows:

1. ^{sub B} A discharging surface treatment method for generating a discharge between an electrode and a treatment target so that a hard coat film is formed on the surface of the treatment target by the discharging energy,

wherein a powder that is formed by a simple substance or a combination of a plurality of carbides of metals belonging to the IVa, Va and VIa families in the Periodic Table is mixed with a ferrous-family metal powder or non-ferrous metal powder having the same composition as the treatment target as a simple substance or a combination of a plurality of metals, and this is compressed and molded, and then burned at a temperature at which the ferrous-family or non-ferrous metal powder starts to elute to form an electrode serving as a discharge processing electrode, and

electrical conditions at the time when the base member of the treatment target is directly subjected to a discharging surface treatment and the electrical conditions at the time when a hard coat film that has been formed is subjected to a discharging surface treatment are altered according to the characteristics of the treatment target material.

2. A discharging surface treatment method for generating a discharge between an electrode and a treatment target so that a hard coat film is formed on the surface of the treatment target by the discharging energy,—

wherein a powder that is formed by a simple substance or a combination of a plurality of carbides of metals belonging to the IVa, Va and VIa families in the Periodic Table is mixed with

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a ferrous-family metal powder or non-ferrous metal powder having the same composition as the treatment target as a simple substance or a combination of a plurality of metals, and this is compressed and molded, and then burned at a temperature at which the ferrous-family or non-ferrous metal powder starts to elute to form an electrode serving as a discharge processing electrode, and

electrical conditions at the time when a hard coat film that has been formed is subjected to a discharging surface treatment are altered at least once according to the characteristics of the treatment target material.

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3. A discharging surface treatment method for generating a discharge between an electrode and a treatment target so that a hard coat film is formed on the surface of the treatment target by the discharging energy,

wherein a powder that is formed by a simple substance or a combination of a plurality of carbides of metals belonging to the IVa, Va and VIa families in the Periodic Table is mixed with a ferrous-family metal powder or non-ferrous metal powder having the same composition as the treatment target as a simple substance or a combination of a plurality of metals, and this is compressed and molded, and then burned at a temperature at which the ferrous-family or non-ferrous metal powder starts to elute to form an electrode serving as a discharge processing electrode, and

electrical conditions at the time when the base member of the treatment target is directly subjected to a discharging surface treatment and the electrical conditions at the time when a hard coat film that has been formed is subjected to a discharging surface treatment are altered

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portal according to the characteristics of the treatment target material, while the electrical conditions at the time when the hard coat film that has been formed is subjected to a discharging surface treatment are altered at least once according to the characteristics of the treatment target material.

4. The discharging surface treatment method according to claim 1, wherein an inert gas is interpolated between the discharge processing electrode and the treatment target.

5. The discharging surface treatment method according to claim 2, wherein an inert gas is interpolated between the discharge processing electrode and the treatment target.

6. The discharging surface treatment method according to claim 3, wherein an inert gas is interpolated between the discharge processing electrode and the treatment target.

B" 7. The discharging surface treatment method according to claim 1, wherein the discharge processing electrode is allowed to scan the treatment target so that the hard coat film is formed on the surface of the treatment target.

8. The discharging surface treatment method according to claim 2, wherein the discharge processing electrode is allowed to scan the treatment target so that the hard coat film is formed on the surface of the treatment target.

— 9. The discharging surface treatment method according to claim 3, wherein the discharge processing electrode is allowed to scan the treatment target so that the hard coat film is formed on the surface of the treatment target.

10. A discharging surface treatment device for generating a discharge between an electrode and a treatment target so that a hard coat film is formed on the surface of the treatment target by the discharging energy,

Fig 3
cont'd
wherein a powder that is formed by a simple substance or a combination of a plurality of carbides of metals belonging to the IVa, Va and VIa families in the Periodic Table is mixed with a ferrous-family metal powder or non-ferrous metal powder having the same composition as the treatment target as a simple substance or a combination of a plurality of metals, and this is compressed and molded, and then burned at a temperature at which the ferrous-family or non-ferrous metal powder starts to elute to form an electrode serving as a discharge processing electrode, and

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said discharging surface treatment device is provided with a switching unit which alters the electrical conditions at the time when the base member of the treatment target is directly subjected to a discharging surface treatment and the electrical conditions at the time when a hard coat film that has been formed is subjected to a discharging surface treatment according to the characteristics of the treatment target material.

11. A discharging surface treatment device for generating a discharge between an electrode and a treatment target so that a hard coat film is formed on the surface of the treatment target by the discharging energy,

wherein a powder that is formed by a simple substance or a combination of a plurality of carbides of metals belonging to the IVa, Va and VIa families in the Periodic Table is mixed with a ferrous-family metal powder or non-ferrous metal powder having the same composition as the treatment target as a simple substance or a combination of a plurality of metals, and this is compressed and molded, and then burned at a temperature at which the ferrous-family or non-ferrous metal powder starts to elute to form an electrode serving as a discharge processing

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control* electrode, and

said discharging surface treatment device is provided with a switching unit which alters the electrical conditions at the time when a hard coat film that has been formed is subjected to a discharging surface treatment at least once according to the characteristics of the treatment target material.

12. A discharging surface treatment device for generating a discharge between an electrode and a treatment target so that a hard coat film is formed on the surface of the treatment target by the discharging energy,

B wherein a powder that is formed by a simple substance or a combination of a plurality of carbides of metals belonging to the IVa, Va and VIa families in the Periodic Table is mixed with a ferrous-family metal powder or non-ferrous metal powder having the same composition as the treatment target as a simple substance or a combination of a plurality of metals, and this is compressed and molded, and then burned at a temperature at which the ferrous-family or non-ferrous metal powder starts to elute to form an electrode serving as a discharge processing electrode, and

said discharging surface treatment device is provided with a first switching unit which alters the electrical conditions at the time when the base member of the treatment target is directly subjected to a discharging surface treatment and the electrical conditions at the time when a hard coat film that has been formed is subjected to a discharging surface treatment according to the characteristics of the treatment target material, and a second switching unit which alters the electrical conditions at the time when the hard coat film that has been formed is

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cont. of subjected to a discharging surface treatment at least once according to the characteristics of the treatment target material.

13. The discharging surface treatment device according to claim 10, wherein an inert-gas supplying unit is installed so as to interpolate an inert gas between the discharge processing electrode and the treatment target.

14. The discharging surface treatment device according to claim 11, wherein an inert-gas supplying unit is installed so as to interpolate an inert gas between the discharge processing electrode and the treatment target.

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15. The discharging surface treatment device according to claim 12, wherein an inert-gas supplying unit is installed so as to interpolate an inert gas between the discharge processing electrode and the treatment target.

16. The discharging surface treatment device according to claim 10, wherein an X-axis driving device, a Y-axis driving device and a Z-axis driving device, which relatively shift the discharge processing electrode and the treatment target in the X-direction, Y-direction and Z-direction, are installed so that the X-axis driving device, the Y-axis driving device and the Z-axis driving device allow the discharge processing electrode to scan the treatment target to form the hard coat film on the surface of the treatment target.

17. The discharging surface treatment device according to claim 11, wherein an X-axis driving device, a Y-axis driving device and a Z-axis driving device, which relatively shift the discharge processing electrode and the treatment target in the X-direction, Y-direction and Z-direction, are installed so that the X-axis driving device, the Y-axis driving device and the Z-axis

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By [signature] 10/1/01 driving device allow the sintered electrode to scan the treatment target to form the hard coat film on the surface of the treatment target.

Em B 18. The discharging surface treatment device according to claim 12, wherein an X-axis driving device, a Y-axis driving device and a Z-axis driving device, which relatively shift the discharge processing electrode and the treatment target in the X-direction, Y-direction and Z-direction, are installed so that the X-axis driving device, the Y-axis driving device and the Z-axis driving device allow the discharge processing electrode to scan the treatment target to form the hard coat film on the surface of the treatment target.
